The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 4, 1895



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A SURE BAROMETER.

What It Means.

uiation is the barometer indicating the favor in which a daily newspaper is held by a community, and is also a testimonial to the correctness of its policy and the soundness of the theories it advocates.

That The Times has met with the full indorsement of the Washington public, its sworn electiation statements for the month ending Saturday, November 30, gives ample evidence. In this connection the interesting fact is established that the daily editions of The Times are read by about 25 per cent more people than any other daily paper published in the District of Columbia

The Times is proud of its record and will continue to endeavor to merit the approval of the people of the District.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending December 1, 1895,

Monday, Nov. 25. 35,291
Tuesday, Nov. 26. 35,164
Wednesday, Nov. 27 35,639
Thursday, Nov. 28 34,504
Friday, Nov. 29 35,309
Saturday, Nov. 30 35,849
Sunday, Dec. 1 23,484

I solemnly swear that the above is I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily cir-culation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending December 1, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that more of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered. J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, A. D. 1895. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

HOKE SMITH'S MESSAGE.

At the very moment when tens of thousands of readers of The Times were perusing the President's message last evening to glean from it such amusement and sadness as it contained, Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, was performing the official duties for which he draws a salary of \$8,000 a year by addressing the Georgia. legislature and furnishing an artistic diagram of what he does not know about a financial system which might rescue eco nomical leaders from the fog of doubt in which they are groping for rays of sun-

It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Smith agrees with President Cleveland. Among the gentle notes of the matin and vesper efforts of the cuckoos Mr. Smith's fine contralto has always been conspicuous. But certain closing words of the eminent Secretary are worthy of mention as being an example of frankness which is indeed rare among politicians who are manacled and gagged by what is called administration policy.

Mr. Smith admitted in his address of last evening that up to 1892 he did not know how many grains of gold or silver were in a dollar, and could not have told the ratio of the two metals when converted into money. "But since that year," confessed the Secretary, "I have studied the question and now believe firmly in the gold stand-

One is led to indulge in a reverse and ponder the question whether Mr. Smith and several other statesmen have yet emerged from the financial kindergarten, and whether Mr. Smith's views are in any way influenced by his candidacy for the United States Senate as a rival of ex-Speaker Crisp, who is openly and eloquently committed to the free-coinnge-of-silver

ART COMMISSIONS.

It seems to be generally assumed in the newspaper comments that have been made upon the recommendation of Secretary Lamont for a commission to pass upon works of art to be purchased by the national government, that the purpose of the aesthetic Secretary is that the body should be composed of artists.

It is safe to say that nobody would object to this more than the artists themselves. Of all professions, painters and sculptors are probably most independent and individual in judgment. Each sees nature in all its forms from his own point of view, and looks with little mercy and almost no sympathy upon the impressions of others. In such circumstances, a commission of artists would soon resolve itself into either a ring for revenue only, with the revenue confined to the ring and its favorites, or into a bickering aggregation, which would be as while the for likely to fall apart on account of its incohermosabacks.

siveness as to decide for and ass

Imagine Whistler, Du Maurier, Sargest St. Candens and others of their strong pre-judices and individuality forming such a

The same rule will apply to architects. and the logical conclusion must be that an art commission to decide upon paintings, statuary and plans for public buildings, to be purchased by the government, should be ters, and not of artists or architects, who themselves would probably be contestants or be influenced by friends of their own respective "schools."

THE MESSAGE ABROAD.

Up to the present time, both during his former and his current tenn, President Cleveland has assiduously carned the commendation of the British peers and British ministry, the appointment of Mr. Bayard as ambassador being not the least of his acts which have brought him unbounded commendation.

The President will probably be pained to earn that he has, in his message of yesterday, offended his British constituency. His financial policy appears to suit them exactly. This would naturally throw suspicion upon that policy as being more profitable to Great Britain than to America. but it must not be interpreted in that way. Even his policy in regard to seals and journals, and his general foreign policy is not found fault with.

The whole trouble lies in his very mild itterances in regard to Venezuela and Samoa, and these are characterized as having been inspired by the warlike spirit that induces Senator Chandler to buckle on his armor and mount his charger at frequent intervals and ride with a bloodcordling war whoop rough-shod over the sacred caudal affix of the British lion.

Evidently in making this comparison the great Loudon journals intended to be as offensive as words could make them, but here in America the fact that they find something unworthy of indorsement in the message will serve to relieve millions of the poignant regret they have felt on account of the mushy quality of the message as a whole. In vain did Mr. Cleveland's American critics look for the cream of the message. They found nothing but skimmed milk of the deepest ultramarine buc.

Now every critic on this side of the Atlantic will heave a satisfied suspiration that the President has offended the British in his berole treatment of such vital questions as are embodied in his Samoan policy.

SMART QUAKERS.

An investigating committee appointed a year ago by the Pennsylvania legislature has been laboring at Philadephia for a brief season, and has already uncovered enough of shady transactions to suggest much more sensational matter to come. It is shown that contracts for paving were let to favorites who sublet the work with the connivance of Director of Public Works Windrim, formerly Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, with much profit to the parent concern, which did not perform a

Contracts for construction of bridges were given to the Mills Construction Company at much higher figures than other firms offered to do the work, and witnesses testified that David Martin, the former Philadelphia boss who was a leader of the famous "hog combine" which tried to "down Quay," has, with George A. Castor and Magistrate "Rash" Hackett, a controlling interest in the lucky concern. The laying of water mains which one firm offered to do for \$100,000 cost the city \$150,000 when the political jobbers interested in another firm got through with their contract.

Women of the Health Protective Association testified that when they complained of the neglect of the street sweeping contractors they were told by the inspector that he could do nothing for the reason that the contractors had a "pull" with is superiors.

The investigation opens with these in eresting developments, which suggest that Philadelphia politicians have not been greatly outdone by their brethren of New York and Chicago. Pittsburg, also, asks for the presence of the legislative committee to perfect exposures of municipal rottenness which are already begon in that

One is led to a conclusion that it would be an excellent proceeding for the States throughout the whole Union to take in and a thorough investigation of municipal government, to clean the political Augean stables and begin again with a clean bill of

DISTRICT COMMITTEES AGAIN. It is already apparent that a number of energetic members of the House and Senate are pulling the wires to secure

positions on the District committees. As a general proposition it may be ac cepted that members who seek places upon these committees are good members to be omitted. Let them be given honorable positions in the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, the Committee on Mileage, the Committee on Territories or the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Departments, but not in the Committee on the District of Columbia. Men who carnestly seek membership in

these committees of House and Senate will be at once suspected of having axes to grind. This is pre-eminently a case where the office should seek the man through unnfluenced selection by the creating powers. No member of either branch of Congress upon whom a suspicion can rest of being in sympathy with gas monopolies, railway impositions, such as offensive stations and grade crossings, overhead troiley projects; syndicate plans for employment of public money for improvement of speculative suburban real estate or any similar schemes or "institutions," should be given places in these committees. Such members might work honestly for the good of the

The Waterloo of the Democrats does not affect the arder of those who want places in old Virgipia. Their love of pie suffers no diminution, and the crust goes if nothing else does.

District, but there are others who will de

Mr. Cleveland's latest essay might be called a concatenation of attenuated and opaque generalities.

It is to be assumed that the President's failure to recommend anything particular to a Reed Congress means that be will be

heard from in the season when veto messages

are ripe.

The vote last month and the President's nicesage are at slight variance. The latter auggests the retirement of greenbacks. while the former meant the retirement of

Flotsam and Jetsam.

With the opening of Congress the peren-nial officesceker has come to town, and he has come in great numbers. The genus is not present in groups of twos and threes, here and there, but in veritable awarms everywhere. The member of Congress who has any patronage at his disposal hath, therefore, no peace from the importunities

of the visitors. Of course, there is not the same crush of officeseekers in town at the present time a new administration, but on account of th

On every hand the seckers after Cor gressional favors are in evidence.

In the lobbies of the Capitol during the hours when the branches of Congress are in session, and in the hotel lobbies in the evening, in fact in all places where you see a Congressman you may find an office-spector.

According to the statement of a clerk of

According to the statement of a cierk of one of the leading hotels where members of Congress make their headquarters, the officeseekers have adopted new methodathis year in the interests of personal economy. Formerly the average officeseeker came to Washington at the opening of Congress and registered at the most expensive hotels. He went to the Arlington or the Riggs or the Cochran, any one of the actually "swell" hostelries. He dressed in the smartest style, smoked 25-cent eigars, and altogether coaducted himself as a visitor is supposed to do who is a great man when he is at home.

He carried this style for ten days—two weeks—perchance a month. Then he left the hotel, usually paying his bill, and departed for some less expensive quarters in a less pretentious part of the city. Or, what was more likely to be the case, he went sadly to his home in a distant State after

was more likely to be the case, he went sadly to his home in a distant State after an unsuccessful quest for the object of his office-seeking ambition.

But this year, so this hotel official asserts, the office-seekers are wiser and shrewder than their predecessors. They have their mail sent to the swell hotels, the same places where Speaker Reed and the other great muldle men alone but they care a locking. public men stop, but they engage lodgings and meals in a far less pretentious part of

the city.

And thus the office-seeker keeps up ap pearances at the slight trouble of going out of his way to get his daily mail.

A fragment of conversation overheard in the lobby of the Riggs House last evening is suggestive of much more that was not heard. A member of the Fourth House approached a well-known Congressman from a Northern State. "Good evening, judge; good evening," said he, greeting the Congressman effu-

"Good evening, sir."
"By the way, judge," speaking in a lower tone, "have you made any progress in that matter yet? What are my chances at the present time."

present time?"

The Member of Congress was visibly affected by the man's question. He answered in a quick, nervous manner:
"Oh, I have been too closely occupied with other business of importance to reach a consideration of your case. I see nothing as yet of the kind you suggest. I fear that I shall have to decide that it is hardly a state of the considered as under my legitime. matter to be considered as under my legiti mate control."

The Congressman had the air of a man who is being bored by an unwelcome visitor, and at this juncture, one of his colleagues, who was passing through the jobby, asked to speak to him, and the Congressman made road his congressman. made good his escape.

It was an incident like scores of others which are happening in botel lobbies this week, and in fact wherever an office-seeker can waylay one of the wielders of nower. made good his escape.

In a corner of the smoking-room at the Ebbitt has evening sat a group of three well-dressed gentlemen, who evidently had kin-dred interests to talk over together. They

were engaged in carnest conversation.

Said one of the group:

"I gave old B— a reminder today. I gave him to understand that if he didn't favor me in this thing that he would have good and sufficient cause to regret it when he got back to his home district. But he showed that he hadn't forgotten what I did for him lest fall and I don't

But he showed that he hadn't forgotten what I did for him last fall, and I don't intend that he will forget it."

"Did he give you any encouragement for the place." asked one of the trio.

The first speaker wore a tall, silk hat, tilted alightly on one side. He made relentless aim at the cuspidore with a stream of tobacco juice by way of emphasis, winked at the questioner, and replied:
"There are just two other tellows who want this thing. One of them is out of it for reasons that no one but himself and me know, and the other one has no particular dicker with the Congressman. Yes, sir,

know, and the other one has no particular dicker with the Congressman. Yes, sir, he made concessions to me that as good as promise me the place. But you must under-stand that I did some great talking. He didn't know it, but I played my last card,

Besides the army of members of the "fourth house," there is a goodly contingent of the unfortunate ex-Congressmen whose ungrateful constituents refused to return them to the present Congress. The number is larger than usual, in fact. The rending of the President's message gives these old war horses what may be called a smell of the fray, and they are not loth a smell of the fray, and they are not loth to give their opinions freely to members of the present Congress. They are haunted by their inability to legislate, and they do the next best thing by giving the new members any amount of advice upon leading questions of the present session.

The President's message came in for a good deal of informal discussion in hotel lobbies last evening, and at all the principal hotels the members of Congress, the ex-Congressmen and the office-seekers mingled in indiscriminate groups.

And the office-seekers made the most of the opportunity.

the opportunity.

Beyond the Sea.

French matches, which are a government monopoly, are to be made with red phosphorus, instead of white, as it is less unbealthy for the workmen.

The jasper vase made by order of the late The jasper vase made by order of the late car as a present for the city of Paris is to be placed in the Gallery of the Caryandes at the Hotel de Ville. It was made out of the most perfect block of jasper ever known, and it is in seven pieces. When erected it will be over eight feet high. The words, "Cronstadt," "Toulon," and "Paris" i figure on the stem.

Jews living in the interior of Russia, who have been members of a first-class guild for five years will be permitted by a recent decree to retain a permanent domicile for themselves and their children in the places where they now live.

The magnificent old Church of St. Savlour's, Southwark, which has been under going restoration for somewhere about six years, is so nearly completed that in another three months it could be reopened for ser-vice if the necessary funds were forth-coming. Except the Abbey there is noth-ing like it in London.

A lady who lives near the Jardin des Plantes, or old Parisian Zoo, is a providence to the stray cats of ker neighborhood. She feeds daily a hundred at the Bercy wine market, where they are allowed to live in the celiars. Another lady attends to the cats in the Palais de Justice, the Central Markets, the Prefecture of Police and the Surbonne.

In Lagus, in Africa, out of an estimated European population of 150, the deaths in 1894 were 23, or at the rate of 154 per thousand, as compared with a deathrate of 19.3 in England. A Jewish manufacturer of Lodz, in Po

land, who died recently, left a million roubles for the benefit of the poor Jews

After the Frost. Now the frost is layin'
In the furrows bright;
Now the fiddle's playin'—
Danelw day an' night!

Though the flowers are missin Autumn's gold is great! Billi the boys are kissin' Sweethearts at the gate!

Ringin' floor an' rafter-Not a joy is lost; Life an' love an' laughter Folierin' the front! Atlanta Co

VICTORIA MORISINI'S LIFE

Lost to Society for Years, She Is Discov ered in a Vermont Convent.

Living in Utter Sectusion, She Has Not Taken Vows of a Nun and Her Purpose is a Mystery.

Victoria Morosini, daughter of Ranker G. P. Morosini, is now living in the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, comer of w street and Convent avenue, Rut-

As Mrs. Ernest Huelskamp-Schilling, wife of her father's coachman, it will be remem bered, she figured as one of the most mysbered, she figured as one of the most mys-terious disappearances the press of New York has ever tried to fathom. Her clope-ment with Schling on September 9, 1804, her subsequent appearance as a chorus girl at the Casmo, assi then her strange depart-ure, in what direction no one could say, were successive chapters in an always in-teresting story of purposcillan life.

Additional interest was given to the case from the wealth and high business standing of Giovanni P. Morosini, who was an intimate friend and associate of the late Jay Gould.

The discovery of Victoria Morisini is beyond question or doubt, as the following details will fully establish. Schilling's own search for his runaway wife, carried on as it was under great disfriculty, was followed by the public with dramatic interest. Many persons volunteered to heip him, but sentiment and a sense of fair play proved freeble weapons against money and the social prestige of one of New York's leading families. The detective instinct of scores of persons who have followed this case as Poe used to run down the thread of a tragic mystery, led in almost every instance to the doors of a cloister.

This refuge account to be the most natural one for her, and when Victoria's mother died, December 3, 1893, and the funeral was delayed four days, many of those who went to the little private chapel of the Sisters of Charity in Mount Saint Vinvent's Convent, where the funeral services were held, hoped to identify the daughter in the crowd of praying nuns.

But the solemn day passed without a sign of her. That Victoria attended the funeral there is little doubt. She had been living at Rutland for about a fear, under the name of Miss Baidwin, and was in the habit of visiting her family at Riverdale-on-the-Hundson once or twice a year. So that the reconciliation was, as had been guessed, a reality.

Victoria has not taken the vows of a on. There is no evidence that she intends to. She lives at the convent, dresses in black exactly like the sisters of St. Joseph, except for the white forchead band. While her convent life is as plain, isolated, and uneventful as that of the strictest ascetic. she is not subject to the discipline of the institution beyond her wish. She has grown somewhat, stouter since the days when she danced in tights with mandolin and song at the Casho, while her German husband made \$2 a day as a Sixth avenue

The real mystery about Victoria Moro-sini Schilling is not so much her where-abouts as the motive that keeps her in retirement. The facts, as the world views them, do not call for permanent isolation. She would drop out of mind quicker if seen oftener. Her retirement provokes curiosity.

After all that has been said about the persistent retirement of Victoria Morosini Schilling, there still remains a doubt as to the real cause of it. To be sure, a convent was a natural refuge after her two years' career in the humble apartments of her husband and on the stage. Her family are devout Catthsics and have for years been pairons of the Sisters of Charity. The mother was a French-Canadian; the father is an Italian and connected with an ancient mother was a French-Canadian; the father is an Italian and connected with an ancient

is an Italian and connected with an ancient Venetian family. He had his schooling in revolutionary times.

With such a parentage it is small wonder that Victoria, after first descring the mansion on the Hudson and then her hus-band's flat, should have remained with the band's flat, should have remained with the sisters for a time. Being a Catholic and having deliberately left her husband, she could not obtain a divorce. She met her parents the day she left her husband in 1886, and the reconciliation then brought about was never disturbed by further dif-

Down to this point the story is com-prehensible and natural enough. In a moment of irritation, occasioned by an incident at her home, she determined upon the wild plan of eloping with her father's conchman. That individual, a coloriess, good-natured chap, had been sent away from Riverdale because he was paying too nauch attention to Victoria. He returned to the house September 9, 1884, to coliect a bill of one of the help on the place, and Miss Morisini ran to meet the place, and Miss Morisini ran to meet him across the lawn. Mrs. Morisini saw her daughter kiss the discharged coachman and she exclaimed when Victoria returned to the house: "I never want to see you again." That night Ernest Schilling and Victoria Morisini were married in this city.

Months after her mad marriage she met her father on the street, and she said, in telling the incident to a friend, that she almost fainted. "He did not see me," she added, "and I tottered home. A few days afterward I saw himagain, and he saw me,

added, "and I tottered home. A few days afterward I saw himagain, and he saw me, but neither of us said a word. How I longed to rush into his arms. Although Ernest was very kind, his friends were not the kind of people to whom I had been accustomed. I became a prey to my conscience. For days at a time I would do nothing but weep. I must have been crazy the day I ran away."

After a trip to Europe, Victoria decided to go on the stage. There was an uncon-scious capitulation to that (aint of fatuous remance that led to ber marriage in the first place. She lirst sang in concert, went West, returned to Beston, then appeared in laddferent parts at the Thalia Theater.

West, returned to Beston, then appeared in indifferent parts at the Thulia Theater. Finally her engagement at the Casino brought her some small measure of success as a dancing girl.

It could not be truthfully said that Victoria basked to any extent in the light of popular favor. She was, to be sure, the choicest curiesity in town for months. Men threw flowers at her feet and applanded because it was the thing to do at that time. But it was a serry exhibition of both stage and parcuet, and she had sense enough at any rate to finally put a stop to it by releasing bergelf from the engagement at the Casino.

Elephant, Seed and Snake.

An elephant was sent to Nagerboil for An elephant was sent to Nagerboil for the purpose of piling timber by the Dewan, who requested the wife of a missionary there to be good enough to see the animal fed and thus prevent its keeper from abstracting its food. It was therefore brought to the house for this purpose and at first all went on correctly, but after a time it was suspected that the amount of rice was getting smaller and smaller, so one day the keeper was remonstrated with and, of scourse, profested against the imputation of having taken it, adding in true native of having taken it, adding in true native phraseology, "Madam, do you think I could rob my child?" The elephant howed on most sagaciously and at this stage of the proceedings quietly threw his trunk around his keeper and untied his bulky waistcoth, when the missing rice fell to the grand. the missing rice fell to the ground.

when the missing rice fell to the ground.

Dr. G. A. Countryman of Mallette, S. D., possesses a combination snake. It is half garter and half sand snake, and this peculiar composition was made possible by a surgical operation performed by the doctor. His attention was directed to snakes from observing that when a snake is killed its tail appeara to live until the san goes down, when life ceases. It is thought by many this is owing to the nerves, but the doctor is somewhat skeptical on this point. Eeing a surgeon, he dissected several and made some interesting discoveries. He found that in both the sand and garter snakes the spinal column extended little more than half the length of the body. Knowing that it was possible to graft fiesh, this led him to chloroform them and try spilling them, making the apilic, of course, below the end of the spinal column. He made four ansuccessful attempts, but succeeded in the

There were \$1,25 shot in the jar.

Goo. Tais, 18.9 N. J. ava a. n.

Guese-52,250.

Willie Pisher, 614 G at. a. w.

Oscar Dietz, 112 Mass. ave. n. c. Uncar-83,294. They made the three nearest guesses hey'll call at the store wo'll deliver the Bic



One of our "Great Coats" is what you need if you're out much-riding or walking. 'OURS," 'cause they're best for the money.

Our \$6's are \$10 everywhere. Cur' \$ 0's are \$10 everywhere.

So much for quality-the main thing. Now quantity.

We've easily five times as many Ulsters and Storm Coats as anybody else--with the staple styles you're familiar with-and the new fashioners, the Munster style and His Royal Highness, with a cape, and Chinchillas, Irish Frieze, Heavy Kerseys, Fur Beavers and all the rest.

Saks & Company,

apparently in good health, and the joined parts are perfectly knitted together. Its body is of the sand snake and its tail is a

There are moving seeds, which perform quite a little journey. Perhaps the most wonderful of these is that of the South Faropean grass known as stips pennata. This seed is small with a sharp point and short, stiff bairs pointing backward. The upper end of the seed is preduced into a fine, twisted, cork-crew-like rest, which to a long and beautiful feather, the whole being more than a foot in length. Swisa Alpine guides sometimes wear plumes of this grass in their caps. Briefly, the story of the dispersion and sewing of this seed is as follows: It is first of all blown away by the wind, then it fails to the grand by the wind; then it fails to the ground point downward, as is natural from its formation. Sconer or later a shower comes on to soften the earth and then the breeze catches the feather, causes the corkscrew to revolve and so gradually screws the seed into the earth.

Touching Art.

Edward Simmons, the artist who designed the decorations for the new criminal court building in New York, rejects the idea of blind Justice, and has depicted that delty with both eyes open, holding her scales in one hand and the American flag in the other. one hand and the American flag in the other.

An equestrian statue of Gen. George G.
Meade has been erected on the Gettysburg
battlefield. The memorial is erected at the
expense of the State of Pennsylvania. The
sculptor is Bush Brown, a nephew and
adopted son of the sculptor Brown, who
modeled the Washington statue in Union
Square, New York.

Victor Hugo's statue in the Piace Victor Hugo will stand on a rock been in the shape of the Isle of Guernsey. The figure will stand on the highest point, looking south-west, that is, toward France. It will be finished in 1900. When completed it will probably recall M. Perrichen's ideal picture of a very small Mont Blanc, with a very large Perrichon on its top.

Hubert Herkomer, the artist, has j which he says will bring in large returns and which be will leave to his children when he dies instead of money. It is believed to be a scheme for making reproduc-

S For You Men!



Many of you have no sympathy with the narrow toe—too slavish to fashion, say you. For you we have just put in a selected variety of the newest shoes in WIDE TOES—of the celebrated Hath-uway, Soule & Harrington make, none better—in Black Calfskin—all calf lined -the modern style. These well-made shoes have double soles-we guarantee every pair to be waterproof. Best of all these shoes are worth \$4.00, and we are \$3.40 selling them for....

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PRINCESS

BONNIE.

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Touight and Friday Night ... MISS MOULTON Thursday Night and Saturday Matinge. aturday Night RAYMONDE

Next Week-GLADYS WALLIS. PADEREWSKI

ERNEST LENT, Conductor.

SIXTY PERFORMERIN

Soloists—Miss MARY HELEN HOWE and others

Soloists of second concert—Mrs. LENT, M.

LACHAUSE and HIVARDE, the groat violiniat
Reserved seats and subscription, 50c and \$1 at Meizerott's.

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ONLY PIANO RECITAL METZEROTT MUSIC HALL,

WASHINGTON D. C. Wednesday Eve., Dec. 11 AT 8 O'CLOCK.

, Sale of seats will begin on Wednesday mora-ing, December 4th, at 9 o'clock at Metzerott's Music Store. Steinway & Sona' Pianos used exclusively.

The Famous Comedian. NAT. C. GOODWIN

AMBITION. NEXT WEEK-Sout sale Thursday,

FRANCIS WILSON And Company's Production of The Chieftain, By Sir Arthur Sullivan and F. C.

Eurnand. KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER ALL THIS WEEK

Reilly & Wood's European and Stars. Introducing

MADGE ELLIS and THE NATIONAL TRIO. NEXT WEEK -IRWIN BROS, Specialty Co. L AUTHORS READINGS
ONLY JOINT APPEARANCE Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith

AND Mr. Thomas Nelson Page In readings from their works, published and UNPUBLISHED, for the benefit of

The University of Virginia Restoration Fund,

Metzerott Music Hall, MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1895, at 8:13 Sale of seats and boxes opens Monday morning, December 2, at 8 o'clock, at Metzerott's

EXCURSIONS.

Norfolk and Washing ton Steamboat Co.

Every day in the year for Fortress May ree, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all points South and Southwest by the powerful new iron palace steamers "Newport News," "Norfolk" and "Washington," leaving daily on the following achedule

Enuthbound. Northbound. Wash ten 7:30 pm Lv.Portsmorth 5:50 pm Lv.Rorfolk 6:10 pm Alex Cin 7:30 pm Lv.Rorfolk 6:10 pm Ft. Moure 6:30 am Lv.Pil Moure 7:20 sm Ft. Moure 6:30 am Ar. Alex irin 6:00 am Portsmith 8:30 am Ar. Wash irton 6:30 am Ft. Fortree Moure 7:31 am Ar. Wash irton 6:30 am Ar. Wash irton 6:30 pm CALLAHAN, GEN. MANAGER

Five Hundred Novel Features. AMUSEMENTS. A CADEMY. Prices, 25, 50, 75c, and \$1.00. Wed, and Sat. Mats. 25 and 55c, Reserved. The big Patriotic, Romantic and Spectacula production. Every Evening-Sat. Matinee. MAT. TODAY 25 and 50c THE WHITE SQUADRON Presenting Congress of Navies of the World.

13" Incidental to the Third Act "Little Jack," the smallest Horapine dancer in the world.

Next week - "TOWN TOPICS" up to data.

THE TEACHERS' BAZAAR Will be open from 1 to 4 o'clock

daily for the accommodation of adults only.

Children Not Admitted.

METZEROTT MUSIC HALL WASHINGTON STRING ORCHESTRA

FOR EUROPE and the Orient this winter. Mrs. M. A. CROSSLEY will conduct her tenth select European party through spain, Greece, Turkey, islands of the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, the Nile to the first cataract, Italy, Switzerland, France, and England, leaving New York JANUARY 8, 1896, by express steamer NORMANNIA. First class throughout. For itheraries, address Mrs. M. A. CROSLEY, 786 Putnam ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vote Today on the Bond Bill The Times has afforded the people of the District their first oppor-unity, since they became the wards of the National Government, to exer-

ise the right of suffrage. The question at issue is one of vital importance to citizens, and the resut will do much to influence Congress for or against the proposition to increase the value of private landholdings at public expense.

The Bond Bill has been explained at length in these columns and yes-erday the voting began, polis to close at 6 o'clock Saturday, December 7 Vote-either for or against-but vote, anyway. Show that you appre late the right of franchise, even though you can only obtain it through he efforts of a newspaper. Below is the voting coupon and the list of polling places. Vote at the one nearest your place of residence or business. One vote is allowed

every resident of the District over twenty-one years of age. LIST OF POLLING PLACES.

Vote at the polling place nearest your res. | J. E. WOODFORD, Fifth and H streets where the polling place nearest your residence.

The polling places will be as follows:
WALTER J. BOYCE, First street and New
York avenue northwest.

H. C. EASTERDAY, corner G street and
New Jersey avenue northwest.

FRANK SMITH, Fourth and G streets
northwest.

FRANK SMITH, Fourth and G streets
northwest.

F. P. WELLER, Eighth and I streets southeast. northwest.

A. B. McCLOSKEY, 1312 Seventh street THOMAS A. DOBYNS, Second street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. northwest.

R. W. DUFFY, Ninth and N streets north- JOSEPH LINDEN, 406 Eighth street south-

EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, Third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

W. G. ROE, Seventh and L streets northwest.

MOUNT VERNON PHARMACY, Ninth street and New York avenue northwest.

G. A. BENTLEY, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets northwest.

OFFUTT & BILIMER, Fourteenth and U streets northwest.

J. LOUIS KRICK. Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

GEORGE B. LOCKHART, 1344 Thirty-see-ond street, Georgetown.

M. McNULTY, 1336 Fourteenth street and Marking avenue northwest.

H. HAGE, 2153 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

R. T. PYWELL, 1001 Eleventh street southwest.

West.
F. M. CRISWELL. Seventh and T streets northwest.
EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, Third street and JOSEPH PETIGNAT, 609 Seventh street

west.

DANIEL D. MULCAHY, North Capitol and GUY M. NEELY & Co., corner Eleventh and C. streets southeast.

TIMES VOTING COUPON. (Cut this out.)

Yes or No..... 2d.—Do you favor the issuance by the District of bonds to the amount of Seven Million Five Hundred Thousand Bollars, or more, for street and sewer extersion and improvements which shall include properly lying outside of the city limits proper?

Name

ist —Do you favor the issuance of bonds by the District to the amount of Four-lion Dollars for the improvement of sewers and streets within the city limits

Yes or No.

Address